



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

for final inspection. The identity of every such retained carcass, part, and detached organ thereof shall be maintained until the final inspection shall have been completed. No person shall wash, cut, or trim such retained carcass, or remove or cause to be removed any portion or part thereof, or do or commit any act which would remove evidence of disease or contamination therefrom until the same shall have been finally stamped and passed by the representative of the department of health.

REG. 8. *Contamination of diseased carcasses.*—Carcasses of horses affected with or showing lesions of any of the following-named diseases or conditions shall be condemned, destroyed, and removed in the manner and under the conditions prescribed in regulation 9:

Acute diffuse metritis.
Acute inflammation of lungs.
Acute inflammation of meninges.
Acute inflammation of pericardium.
Acute inflammation of peritoneum.
Acute inflammation of pleura.
Anthrax.
Azoturia.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.
Glanders.
Hemorrhagic enteritis.
Hemorrhagic gastritis.

Horse pox.
Icterus.
Melanosis.
Pleuropneumonia.
Purpura hemorrhagica.
Pyemia.
Rabies.
Septicemia.
Strangles.
Tetanus.
Tuberculosis.

REG. 9. *Condemnation, destruction, and removal of carcasses unfit for human food.*—Each carcass, or part thereof, which is found on post-mortem examination and inspection to be affected with any of the diseases or conditions set forth in regulation 8 hereof or which is unsound, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food shall be condemned, destroyed, denatured, and removed to the offal dock. The killing bed upon which the animal shall have been slaughtered shall be thoroughly disinfected before being again used.

REG. 10. *Skins and hides of condemned horses to be disinfected.*—The skins and hides of all horses affected with any communicable disease shall not be removed from the establishment unless the same shall have been disinfected in the following manner:

Each skin or hide shall be immersed in a 5 per cent solution of liquor cresolis compositus, or a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, for a period of not less than five minutes, except as hereinafter provided in regulation 11.

REG. 11. *Carcasses affected with anthrax to be destroyed.*—All parts, including hides, hoofs, viscera, intestinal contents, fat, and blood of a horse, the carcass of which shows lesions of anthrax, regardless of the extent of the disease, shall be condemned and immediately incinerated or otherwise completely destroyed under the direct supervision and control of the representative of the department of health.

Horseflesh—Sale of—Labeling of Containers. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 28, 1916.)

Resolved, That the following regulations governing the sale of horseflesh, and relating to section 327 of the Sanitary Code, be and the same are hereby adopted:

REGULATION 1. *Preparation and sale restricted.*—No other meat or meat product shall be prepared, held, kept, offered for sale or sold in any establishment where horseflesh is prepared, held, kept, offered for sale, or sold.

REG. 2. *Sign to be displayed.*—A sign bearing the words "horseflesh sold here," printed in black letters not less than 3 inches in height and 1½ inches in width, shall be conspicuously displayed in each show window and salesroom of each establishment where horseflesh is prepared, held, kept, offered for sale, or sold.

REG. 3. *Containers to be marked or stamped.*—The words "composed wholly (or in part) of horseflesh" shall be plainly, clearly, legibly, and conspicuously set forth in

English on each of the casings, cans, packages, or other containers in which food products composed wholly or in part of horseflesh are held, kept, offered for sale, or sold.

REG. 4. *Sale regulated*.—No carcass, or part of a carcass of a horse intended for human food shall be offered for sale, sold, or given away in the city of New York until they shall, respectively, have been inspected and passed as fit for human food by a duly authorized inspector of the department of health of the city of New York; or in case of parts of the carcass unless such part shall have been cut from the carcass which had previously been inspected and passed as hereinbefore provided.

Bathing Establishments—Permit Required. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 28, 1916.)

Resolved, That section 340 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 340. *Bathing establishments regulated*.—Bathing suits shall not be hired out, nor shall any bathing establishment be maintained, in the city of New York, without a permit therefor issued by the board of health or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit and the regulations of said board.

For the purpose of this section the expression "bathing establishment" shall be taken to mean and include every building, room, inclosure, place, or premise wherein bathing suits are hired out, or which, for hire, is used for the purpose of dressing or undressing in connection with the wearing, putting on, or taking off of bathing suits.

Railroad Cars and Stations, Ferryboats, and Ferryhouses—Cleaning of. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 28, 1916.)

Resolved, That section 301 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 301. *Public vehicles and other public places to be cleaned daily*.—Every railroad car, omnibus, and ferryboat used in the city of New York for carrying passengers, and every railroad depot, railroad station, railroad platform, and ferryhouse, and every public room or space connected therewith, and every stairway and other means of entrance thereto or exit therefrom, shall, on each and every day on which it shall be used, be carefully and thoroughly cleaned so that all refuse, dirt, and filth are removed therefrom.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Poliomyelitis—Children under 15 Years of Age from Infected Localities—Arrival to be Reported to Health Officer. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 17, 1916.)

Pursuant to the authority vested in it by sections 21¹ and 25, article 3, of the public health law, the board of health of the city of Watertown, N. Y., hereby orders that the heads of households and proprietors or managers of establishments, wherein are lodged children under 15 years of age who have arrived in this city from any section of Greater New York or other cities or districts affected by epidemic infantile paralysis, or children of said age who have within two weeks of their arrival in Watertown been in any of said affected cities or districts, shall forthwith report their arrival to the health officer * * *.

Any violation of this order shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$25.

¹ Reprint No. 264 from the Public Health Reports, p. 318.